



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 28, 1921.
UNIONISM WINS IN SCHOOL DEBATE
METAL TRADES COUNCIL
UNEMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE
A POLITICAL WORD
THE EMERSON CASE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 295, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3516 Nineteenth.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 53 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1921

No. 39

-:- Unionism Wins in High School Debate -:-

Two talented pupils of Girls' High School in San Francisco have just been declared victors by the unanimous decision of the judges after presenting the affirmative argument on the following:

"Resolved, That the Closed Shop is more Beneficial to the General Public than the Open Shop."

By courtesy of Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, the Labor Clarion is privileged this week to publish the arguments of the gifted orators and winners, Misses Madeleine Lackmann and Ruth Clouse:

First Affirmative Argument by Miss Madeleine Lackmann.

The history of the world is the history of two opposing forces—progression and retrogression. The world is constantly changing; we cannot stand still; we either go forward or backward. Human nature has always been the most important factor in determining the advance or decline of civilization, and it is by studying the human nature of the past that we act accordingly in the present. We find that civilization is retarded by an unequal balance of power among countries and individuals; we know that industry degenerates in the same sense when there is an unfair division of power between capital and labor.

The activity of the world revolves upon the axis of industry. The existence of the nations depends upon a proper operation of commerce; the lives of the individuals are subject to the same force. And because commerce plays such an important part in our lives, we have always concentrated our efforts on its advancement. By evolution our industrial system is being gradually improved, for upon the experience of the past we are laying the foundation for the future.

Tonight we are discussing the question: "Resolved, That the Closed Shop is more beneficial to the general public than the Open Shop." Perhaps it would be wise, before going further, to explain the terms of the question and their history.

In looking backward, we find that humanity was degraded by the slave markets of ancient Egypt, the bartering of human beings among the Greeks, the cruel treatment of the serfs of Europe during the Middle Ages, and negro traffic in modern America. We find that all through history, oppression served as the underlying basis of the treatment accorded to labor. Conditions fluctuated—becoming sometimes better, sometimes worse—but never satisfactory. Finally, in the nineteenth century, things reached a crisis. Industry was revolutionized by the introduction of factories, the extensive use of modern machinery, and other decisive changes. A great forward step had been taken, and in accordance with the advancement of industry, the workers determined to assert their long-suppressed rights. Hitherto the oppression of the individual had been predominant, and it was the very force of this oppression that drove the persecuted laborers to seek a remedy for the injustice they had been suffering. Accordingly men joined together, seeking the power of organized numbers to bring about mutual assistance and co-operation. Such was the origin of our modern labor unions, and it is these unions that have developed and improved and benefited the community to such an extent that they are now an indispensable part of

the organized industrial world. They alone have brought about the equal force of capital and labor to take the place of unequal struggles between the strength of capital and the helplessness of labor; they alone have brought about a distinct betterment of working conditions.

Practically synonymous with unionism is the so-called "closed" shop, since neither one can exist without the other. The union has made the closed shop possible, while the latter has guaranteed the existence of the union. The closed shop has brought about collective bargaining between employer and employee, a minimum wage scale, and an eight-hour day. It has substituted a well proportioned day to take the place of the old slave-driving system, and has introduced innumerable other benefits. In other words, under the closed shop, a man is treated as a human being.

The so-called "open" shop forms a striking contrast. A more appropriate term to use for it would be "non-union" shop, since who ever enters it is forced to work under non-union conditions. To substantiate our statements we can quote from the report of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations of 1916, who used the terms "union shop" and "non-union shop" after a thorough investigation of the labor question. They were an impartial and disinterested group of men, and they defined the open or non-union shop in the following way:

"The open shop is one where no joint agreement exists between the employer and the employee, and where the wages, the hours of labor, and the general conditions of employment are fixed by the employer without co-operation with any trade union."

This was the definition agreed upon by an unbiased commission and it brings out the fact that under the open shop, the worker has absolutely nothing to say in regard to working conditions. The results are a wage scale, based not on the needs of the laborer, but on his ability to endure long hours, starvation and other physical hardships. It brings about competition among the workingmen in a desperate effort to sell their one product—labor—and gives the employers the prerogative of forcing wages down to the lowest possible level. These are the conditions to which a worker is driven under the non-union shop.

Now as to the general public. It can be properly defined as the ultimate consumer. Whether we belong to capital or to labor—or to neither—the fact remains that we are all ultimate consumers. We contend, and my colleague will further prove that the ultimate consumers which comprise the general public, are either directly or indirectly benefited by the union shop.

We must realize that capital and labor are interdependent—that neither can exist without the other. One furnishes the supplies, the other the labor; and the combined products of both are eventually given to the general public. Capital has the right to limit its supply when it deems it necessary. Now why should not the worker have a voice in the selling of his one product—labor? After all, his product is vitally important to commerce, and he should have the right to sell his supply in accordance with the demand. He can only be assured of a fair price for his product under the union shop, for experience has shown him that only through unity can he com-

mand attention. The voice of an unorganized worker goes unheeded, but the combination of organized thousands commands recognition and respect. It is only through the mutual respect of capital and labor that industry will make progress. It is only through their mutual recognition of each other that the general public will be benefited.

When two forces, capital and labor, are working together for the good of the general public, both sides must be represented in any controversy which may come up between them. This condition can only obtain under the union shop; it can only result from a system of collective bargaining—a system which the open shop is endeavoring to destroy.

In this discussion the affirmative contends that the closed shop is more beneficial than the open shop for social, political and economic reasons. As first speaker, I shall take up the social aspect, while my colleague will develop the political and economic phases of the question.

Now we admit that the labor unions and the closed shop have made many mistakes. We know that they have sometimes been unreasonable. But they are human institutions, and because they are human, and because they are not absolutely perfect, it is proposed to abolish them. It would be just about as reasonable to abolish all railway systems because perhaps one train proved unsatisfactory.

We contend, that in the balance, the good accomplished by the labor unions far outweighs the mistakes they have made.

The social benefits alone prove this. The union shop guarantees a living wage to every worker. It means to him more education, increased opportunity to take an interest in the affairs of the world, more family life; in short, the rights which every hard-working person is entitled to expect. With these advantages, the worker becomes a more useful citizen, and the community benefits from the improved lives of its members. It is axiomatic that the whole is made up of its parts and better living conditions of a certain group eventually react upon the whole group. The standard of the community is raised or lowered as the standard of the workers is raised or lowered. Through the union shop, ignorance and poverty decrease, and a higher standard of living occurs throughout the country. But the union shop strikes deeper than that. The advancement of civilization, when properly analyzed, is but the intellectual and social progress of the members of the human race. It depends solely on the mental and physical betterment of the individuals which in turn can result only from decent living conditions.

After all, the thing that we are striving for is universal co-operation, and when that is achieved, civilization will have reached its zenith. We cannot accomplish this end under the non-union shop. We cannot obtain equality of men under a system whose prevailing characteristic is its gross inequality. We cannot obtain mutual respect among men until they are treated as individuals deserving of respect. The social plane of the world depends upon the social plane of the workers, and a better plane of living has been brought about only by the union shop and the labor unions. These two have set the standard for all industry; they have been the leaders in

progressive movements; they have constantly improved commercial conditions.

In the last analysis of the question, the general public is dependent upon the successful operation of industry. It is dependent on labor and it suffers when conditions for labor are unsatisfactory. The best asset commerce has is a group of satisfied workers—workers who are being given decent living wages and consequent higher social standards.

The keynote of the world today is organization, and the union shop, representing unity among labor, is an inseparable part of organized industry. It has grown out of experience and has proven itself the most satisfactory method of employing labor. It has brought about better social conditions without which the world could not advance.

We cannot accept the so-called open shop for it would crush organized labor which has grown out of oppression. To accept it would mean to take a backward step and would eventually bring us back to the point from where we started.

The union or "closed" shop stands for equality of capital and labor. The non-union or "open" shop advocates unequal strength between those two forces. And in this struggle of closed shop versus open shop, the successful industrial future of the world lies in the balance.

Second Affirmative Argument by Miss Ruth Clouse.

My colleague has already spoken of the social side of the question and I shall deal with the political and the economic.

Foremost amongst the instincts of man is the primeval impulse of self-preservation. Through the various eras of history, through the thousands of years of progress and development, man has fought to save himself from those forces which have threatened to do away with him. It is an inborn attribute, surviving from the unrecorded times of history when man was forced to protect himself and his loved ones from tribal nomads and beasts of prey. And because alone the fight would have meant defeat it was natural that the rest of his tribe, having self-preservation as a common interest, should join him.

There is always protection in organization and so today we find the practically universal organization of labor in its efforts to gain protection from the various strong forces which threaten it. Civilization has brought about the understanding that laws are to be observed by all, consequently the strongest protection can be rendered by them. Members of trade unions make up the so-called "closed" or union shop, and these men, in order to protect the entire wage-earning class, have been the prime movers in securing legislative enactments providing for the restriction of child labor, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the Eight-Hour Law for women—statutes that affect millions upon millions of America's workers. Organization has triumphed, for where the voice of one man would have passed unheeded the unified voice of thousands has reaped results.

Between the workers of the union shops there exists a co-operation which comes from the fact that they all have a common interest, the betterment of all classes and the consequent advancement of civilization. Not only did they procure legislation that made better the conditions of most of our people, they also sponsored bills of a nation-wide interest, such as legislation for free schools, the popular election of United States Senators and the Australian ballot system. These laws are of vital interest to America's public and are, from the standpoint of common sense, of benefit to the general public.

The negative has discussed the restriction of output caused by workers of the closed shop. Now the affirmative is willing to admit that in some cases output is not so great as formerly. This can easily be seen, for by comparison we see that no man can do the same amount of work

in eight hours that years ago it took him fourteen and sixteen hours a day to do. Furthermore, in those days a certain system was employed, a system that demonstrates the exact attitude of the employer toward his laborers. To him each was merely a name on the books of his industrial plant, a cog in an industrial system, dominated by machinery and operated for profit alone. Briefly it was this: In a group of laborers two men of exceptional ability were procured, paid fifty cents a day more than the others and each of these was placed at the end of a line of workers and they were known as "pace-setters." Because of their ability they were able to work faster than the other men and the rest of the workers were made to keep up with them. Day after day these men trudged to work, day after day they worked under a nervous tension for hours and hours more than they should have toiled until broken-down health was the result. Working under such conditions detracted years from the man's life. In the International Typographical Union, after proper legislation had been the means of bettering conditions, it was found that thirteen years were added to the man's life, while the length of life in the Cigarmakers' Union was increased by eighteen years. The result of a man's early decline, an individual aged by labor and the strain of too hard work, affects not only his generation, but is carried into other generations by his children.

Which is more beneficial to our nation, a strong, healthy public or added produce with which to further enrich a few capitalists?

Another objection of our opponents is that many men are not allowed to join unions and are therefore without employment in a city which sponsors the "closed" shop. However, according to the report of the forty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Denver in June of this year, over \$279,000 was spent by that organization during the last twelve months in organizing work. Therefore, not only are the men not excluded, but they are actually urged to join. Does the American Government refuse volunteers in times of war? No. Neither do the unions refuse to accept men when they are so badly in need of aid to carry on the justifiable struggle which the unions are carrying on for the wage earners of this country.

As for the employer, the amount of benefit derived from the union shop varies in accordance with his conception of the word "benefit." If to him it merely means profit, there are cases where the union shop has proved beneficial and there are cases where it has not. If, being a member of a great democracy, he derives benefit from the knowledge that democracy has taken a great and enduring step forward, he has been benefited to as great an extent as the laborer, for the conditions under which a man has been called upon to work and live should be of vital interest to his fellow men, whether they be employers or the humblest of workmen. Moreover, there is none of the indecision which exists under the open shop. There being a fixed wage, he knows just what wages other employers are paying and his men are not constantly leaving him in the effort to procure a few more cents a day at some shop where wages advanced a trifle. The work done by a man must be used by the public and the employer owes it to the public to see that it gets the best possible workmanship. Good results may only be obtained from satisfied workmen and satisfaction and co-operation come from a man's belief that he is being paid a just amount due him for his work. The union shop has been the means which has given this result and it is, therefore, both desirable and necessary that such a system be fostered and continued, first because it is satisfying the laborer, and, second, because it makes better his product for the public.

The complaint has been made that in the union

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shop we find the inevitable friction between capital and labor. The public, we are told, suffers from the warfare carried on by those two. This simply proves so long as capital is unwilling to descend from the petty throne of the all-powerful employer there will be no co-operation. Of course there is friction between capital and labor, but why make the thing worse?

Under the proposed American Plan we would have not only the customary division between capital and labor, but a second division, that of the union men versus the non-union men employed in the same shop. Conditions would, therefore, be more unsettled than at present and there would be general unrest. The longer there is a force which opposes organized labor, the further in the distance is harmony and good-will between capital and labor. It is useless to resist the forces that make for change. Sooner or later labor, with its higher ideals, more democratic ideas, will conquer, led forth and brought to victory by unionism.

Before ending the discussion it is necessary to review the factors in the case and determine whether each is a thing that exists or merely a theory. First, there is the closed shop, a plan which we know exists; then there is the American Plan. As you have been told this plan provides for the employment of both union and non-union men, regardless of their affiliations. Does the American Plan, as defined, really exist? It is axiomatic that nothing ever stands still. Empires either progressed or gradually decayed; civilization either advanced or retarded. In any group things either go backward or forward. Everything changes. In organizations where both union and non-union men are employed either the union men would absorb into their organizations all of the men, or the converse would happen; the union men, because of their rightful demand for wages that are large enough to provide for decent homes, because of their refusal to work under conditions which are a disgrace to our nation, will be thrust from the employment and in their stead men who have never known the meaning of democracy in all things, who are willing to accept a position that borders on slavery and serfdom, will be employed. The American Plan would no longer exist, for either the shop would be made up totally of unionists or it would be an open shop, and every existing shop of the latter type tends toward the gradual reaction of all that unions have accomplished and is, therefore, a menace to the working man.

But will employers sponsoring the American Plan employ union men at all? There are many who believe that this system of open shop, the so-called American Plan, is in reality trying to do away with unionism. To prove that union men are not employed in these shops I quote from the Literary Digest of August 7, 1920, wherein the actual operation of the American Plan in Dallas, Texas, is reported as follows:

"Claims were made by the organization's employment bureau that no discrimination was to be shown between union and non-union men and no efforts were to be made to reduce wages.

"In order to learn the honesty and veracity of the organization, tests were made. Four men of the same craft at different times applied for work. Two acknowledged union affiliations and two claimed not to belong to a labor organization. In each instance the applications were received and the 'non-union' men were told where to report for work. Upon applying at the job they were offered 'steady employment,' but at \$1 a day less than the prevailing scale of wages. Needless to say they did not accept the situations. The union men have never been called upon to accept any work and their applications are still 'on file.'"

According to the report of the Illinois State Federation of Labor a replica of the Dallas experiment occurred in St. Louis, where employees were forced to surrender anything suggesting

unionism and to give up their affiliations before they were employed. Therefore the American Plan exists only in theory, in reality it is the open or non-union shop, whose basic principle is to destroy unionism, that great democratic movement which has been the means of emancipating the worker.

To summarize: The closed shop is more beneficial to the general public than the open shop because: (1) Socially it has bettered the condition of communities and has, therefore, benefited society as a whole; (2) by securing the passage of needed legislation it has benefited the public; (3) it has done away with the system of pace-setting and in doing this it benefits the public by bettering the health of the nation. Furthermore, if the American Plan did exist it would cause unsettled conditions among the workers. However, the American Plan does not exist and therefore it can be neither a benefit nor a detriment to the public.

In the struggle for existence every class is represented. On the pages of history are recorded their demands, and we must universally recognize the fact that these demands of capital, labor and the public are not in conflict, but essentially one.

UNIVERSITY FOR LABOR.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the State Commissioner for the Pacific Workers' University, with the avowed purpose: "To establish, maintain and conduct an institution of learning for the teaching of courses of study in collegiate and secondary grade learning leading to appropriate credits, degrees and honors, and to grant such literary honors and degrees as are usually granted by any university, college or seminary of learning in the United States."

As usual with such institutions, the management is vested in a board of trustees; but peculiar to the Pacific Workers' University is the clause providing that no person shall be a trustee unless also a member in good standing of a bona-fide organization of workers.

The incorporation of the Pacific Workers' University is the result of efforts on the part of the educational committee of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council to devise a means to give members of the affiliated unions an opportunity for supplemental education along any desired line. For the first year, the only active work undertaken will be through lectures in twenty-one selective courses; each union being asked to devote one-half hour of each of its regular sessions for this purpose. Plans are perfected for the immediate commencement of these lecture courses as soon as the unions select the desired subjects.

By next year it is believed the new university will be able to institute its full time, consecutive class courses, leading to the usual collegiate degrees. The chairman of the educational committee of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, John L. R. Marsh, while carrying an active card in Painters' Local 487, also holds the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, graduating from the Kansas City University in 1907 in both Mather College and the Department of Medicine.

WAITRESSES.

The Waitresses' Union held a special meeting Tuesday night at 8 o'clock in Movie Hall, 109 Jones street, to consider the matter of wage adjustment as proposed by the San Francisco Restaurant Association. The meeting was largely attended and it is likely the union will act in harmony with the other culinary unions.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

OLE PROSPEROUS.

The dead has arisen. Ole Hanson, who cut such fantastic capers while mayor of Seattle during the general strike in that city, has arrived in Los Angeles and announces that he will join the grand army of real estate sharks operating in the Angelic City.

The fact will be recalled that, after "putting down the revolution" in Seattle, Ole started on a lecture tour throughout the nation, telling how he did it. Evidently this proved to be a profitable undertaking for Ole, as he has just purchased 245 acres of land in the outskirts of Los Angeles, for which he is said to have paid approximately \$500,000. By dividing this acreage into town lots, Ole hopes to keep the wolf from his door while basking in the sunshine of Southern California.

EUREKA STOVES SINCE 1858

UNION MADE AND MADE WELL

J. J. McFARLANE

SUCCESSOR TO

W. W. MONTAGUE & CO.

1636-46 Market Street

Near Haight

Hoyt's
THE DOUGHNUT KING

Fifth and Market
Seventh and Market

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Geary & Fillmore

The Union Label Reliable Goods

FRANK G. BEMIS
HIGH CLASS TAILOR

Give us a Trial. We know we can meet your requirements as to fit, price, goods and workmanship.

UPSTAIRS 714 MARKET STREET
TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 583

LACHMAN BROS.
Mission at 16th
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear — at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms

WE ALLOW \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

METAL TRADES COUNCIL.

San Francisco, Cal., October 21, 1921.

TO ALL ORGANIZED LABOR, FRIENDS AND CITIZENS, GREETING:—

John A. McGregor, who is a candidate for the office of Supervisor, is not, in our opinion, a man fit for that office, or any other office within the gift of the citizens, because we believe he could not be a true representative of all of the people of San Francisco.

This Council is opposed to his election because of his attitude toward the Metal Trades Unions and all organized labor while he was general manager of the Union Iron Works.

On September 16, 1917, while negotiations for an agreement were still in progress, John A. McGregor gave to the press a statement in which he made a vicious and unwarranted attack upon the Metal Trades Unions, attacking their patriotism, and likening them unto German soldiers standing guard over the gates of American industry and charging them with trying to defeat this country in the war with Germany.

The actions of the Metal Trades at all times during the war needs no apology; a government wage board granted the men more wages than they had demanded; the President of the United States complimented the men on their evidence of patriotism, and the president of the Shipping Board complimented the men and criticised the employers.

At the time of the strike in September, 1917, the Union Iron Works was authority for the statement that work was stopped on \$110,000,000 worth of vessels.

The fact that the Shipping Board finally guaranteed and paid a net profit of 10% on all work done for the Board probably explains the attitude of the profiteering corporation, of which Mr. McGregor was mouthpiece, in refusing to meet the demands of the men, even half way, and finally forced them to strike.

While signed up with the employers' association in a blanket agreement with the Metal Trades Council, the corporation of which Mr. McGregor was manager, organized two dual organizations of their employees and signed them to an agreement dating several months beyond the expiration of the general agreement.

Mr. McGregor went to Japan in 1918 to teach the Japanese how to build ships in competition with this country, and they are still building ships in Japan while shipbuilding has ceased in this country.

From the above mentioned facts it must be apparent to all citizens that Mr. McGregor would not be a representative of all of the people and would be opposed to that great body of our citizens, the men and women who toil for a living.

In view of these facts we appeal to all the voters to make it their special business **NOT** to vote for McGregor for Supervisor, which office, we believe, he only wishes to use on his way to the Mayoralty.

He represents **BIG BUSINESS**. All his interests are with **BIG BUSINESS**, and he therefore cannot be fair to the working people. **DEFEAT HIM.**

BAY CITIES
METAL TRADES COUNCIL,
Frank C. Miller, Secretary.

LUMBER PRICES UP.

Lumber dealers report an "upward price tendency," especially for southern pine and Douglas fir, the advance being fairly general and ranging during the last two weeks from \$3 to \$5 per 1000 feet.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The Laundry Workers' Union has elected Mrs. Emma O'Keefe and Margie Lydon delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, vice George McGrath and Arthur Chapin.

FRENCH HEADS NEW DEPARTMENT.

Will J. French, chairman of the State Industrial Accident Commission, was last Wednesday elected chairman of the new State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations at its initial organization meeting in Sacramento.

Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson, executive secretary of the Industrial Welfare Commission, was named secretary.

The new department was provided for by the last Legislature, and is made up of the four existing state departments—Commission of Immigration and Housing, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Industrial Accident Commission and Industrial Welfare Commission. Each of these state agencies comprise a division under the new department, and will meet monthly to determine all problems involving conflict of authority on the part of the various commissions, the purpose of the new department being to eliminate all overlapping and duplication of the activities of the several divisions.

Several preliminary meetings were held in San Francisco, at which a general prospectus of the work of each of the commissions were presented. Wednesday's first formal meeting was held in Sacramento, in compliance with the statute, in order that the department members might call officially upon Governor William D. Stephens and confer with the state architect in regard to quarters to be assigned the department in the new state office building in San Francisco.

Other representatives from the four commissions present at the Sacramento meeting were John P. McLaughlin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Simon J. Lubin of the Commission of Immigration and Housing.

French, the newly elected chairman, was formerly president of the San Francisco Labor Council, the Typographical Union, the Allied Printing Trades Council and the International Association of Industrial Accident Commissions. Ten years ago he was editor of the Labor Clarion, and for the past ten years has acted as chairman of the State Industrial Accident Commission.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

CALIFORNIA TUBERCULOSIS ASSN.

Plans are rapidly being perfected at the headquarters of the California Tuberculosis Association for the annual Christmas seal sale. Since California had its first organized sale in 1914, when a million seals were sold, the sale has rapidly increased until last year twenty million were sold, said Edyth Tate-Thompson, secretary of the California Association today. Enthusiastic meetings have been held this past week with the Placer County Tuberculosis Association, the secretaries of the Coast and San Joaquin County Associations, all of whom have reported prospects of a record-breaking sale. Seventy-five per cent of the proceeds remain in the community for local work and twenty-five per cent goes to the State Association, who furnish all supplies free to the locals, besides sending them experts during the year to help with local problems.

Be sure that the Meat Market where you buy meats displays this card:

MEATS SOLD IN THIS
Market ^{ARE} **GUARANTEED not**
TO BE FROM
Chinese Butchers

BUTCHERS' ANTI-CHINESE LEAGUE
M. S. MAXWELL, Secretary, BUTCHERS' UNION, Local 115

3 Stores

3 Stores

GET YOUR
"KELLY"

at
The Kelly Shops
Men's Hats

UNION MADE

96 THIRD STREET
2670 MISSION STREET
3051 SIXTEENTH STREET

"Factory to Wearer"

— YOU —
**NEED A NEW SHIRT, NECKTIE,
AND SOME NEW UNDERWEAR**

You can buy a complete outfit bearing the
Union Label from

Eagleson & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
1118 Market St., opp. 7th St.
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES SACRAMENTO

DECISION ON "RANK AND FILE."

The decision printed below was rendered by President Edward Flore of the International Union of Culinary Workers, on a question of international law, raised by members of Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, who protested against the action of a meeting of the union voting a donation of \$50 to the dual central body known as "The Rank and File Federation of Workers." The decision clearly upholds the action of San Francisco Labor Council as well as the position of the members of the Culinary Workers, and reads as follows:

October 6, 1921.

Mr. Hugo Ernst, Secretary, Local 30, 828 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—I have before me for a decision, a protest properly certified to by the officers of Local 30, protesting against the action of Local 30 on the following:

"Did Local 30 violate its bond of affiliation and make itself amenable to International discipline as prescribed in the constitution, by ignoring and acting in defiance of that certain declaration passed by the San Francisco Labor Council, at the regular meeting of said Council held August 12, 1921, advising each affiliated union—among which is Waiters' Union, Local 30, as follows:

"That the Rank and File Federation of Workers is hereby declared to be a body hostile to the unions affiliated to the San Francisco Labor Council.

"That each union affiliated to this Council which is now or hereafter becomes affiliated to the said Rank and File Federation of Workers, the General Conference of Building Trades of the Bay District or any other similar unchartered body assuming to act as a central body, or which gives same moral or financial support, or in any manner aids or gives comfort to same, is hereby respectfully advised that it will be subject to suspension from all rights and privileges as members of the San Francisco Labor Council."

The appellant advises that in defiance of that action on the part of the San Francisco Labor Council, Local 30 did appropriate from its funds the sum of \$50.00, as a donation to the said organization known as the "Rank and File Federation of Workers."

"Did Local 30 violate its bond of affiliation and make itself amenable to International discipline as prescribed by the constitution, by ignoring and acting in defiance of that certain declaration passed by the San Francisco Labor Council?" If Local 30 ignored and acted in defiance of certain declarations passed by the San Francisco Labor Council and gave aid and succor, financially or otherwise, to any organization that had for its purpose the obliterating or dismemberment of any recognized organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, they would be subject to discipline for such defiance of authority and violation of principles by either the San Francisco Labor Council or the International Union, or both. The contribution of Local 30 of \$50.00 to the "Rank and File Federation of Workers," in face of the pronouncement made by the San Francisco Labor Council, in the judgment of this office was a violation of the principles embodied in the constitution of the International Union and a recurrence of such act will be considered as an open defiance of not only the authority of the San Francisco Labor Council, but the International Union as well.

With usual greetings,

Faternally yours,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

PHONE WEST 793

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

SOCKS DARNED

ORPHEUM.

The announced appearance of George Whiting and Sadie Burt, at the Orpheum Theatre next week, will create a wide interest among exacting vaudeville fans, for this pair of musical comedy and vaudeville favorites is known everywhere for their distinctive methods of entertaining an audience. Principally, the act consists of exclusive songs, but as the chorus girl said of her beau who had been courteous and impressive to her,—"It wasn't what he done, but the way he done it,"—and in referring to Whiting and Burt it is slangly befitting. They do not sing songs, but talk them. The older generation remembers his hits, such as "If the Man in the Moon Were a Coon," "Every Little Bit Helps," "Beautiful Eyes," "My Wife's Gone to the Country" and "Oh, What I'd Do for a Girl Like You." Miss Burt is a comely miss, and has a fetching lithp in her singing. San Francisco is especially proud of her, for she is a native daughter.

"Indoor Sports" has to do with the ways and means employed to make the "desired man" pop the question. It is the story of Mame and Bess and "Their company" and the method these girls use in bringing about a hesitating proposal of marriage.

George Moran and Charles Mack, "Two Black Crows," utilize their conversational kick in the way which ranks them among the funniest of black-face comedians.

A music lesson as played by Sam Adams and J. P. Griffith is to be a humorous idea of what a vocal instructor has to contend with. The skit affords ample opportunities for legitimate comedy and song.

"Dance Fantasies" with Frederick Easter and Beatrice Squire will produce several minutes of artistic footwork and neat entertainment. The act is as fantastic and original as its name.

Little figures made so natural that it is hard to believe that they are wood and wax and manipulated by a multitude of fine wires so that their motions are absolutely human are the cast of Schichtl's Wonderettes, another next week's attraction.

East and West is the rather differentiating name for an odd novelty act which is to one of the sensations of next week's bill.

Pearl Regay with Ward de Wolf and the Rialto Versatile Five continue next week as the only act retained.

FIRST CHOICE

FRANK C. TRACEY



FOR SUPERVISOR

Regular Union Labor Party Nominee

PROGRESSIVE

LOYAL

FAIR



**OVERALLS
AND WORK CLOTHES**

Give you your money's worth in value, in comfort and convenience. Ask your dealer for them. The genuine bear the label shown here.

NEUSTADTER BROTHERS

San Francisco

Portland



VOTE FOR

**JOSEPH
MULVIHILL**

FOR

Public Administrator

Capable—Courageous—Efficient

Election November 8, 1921



RE-ELECT

FRED L. HILMER

(Incumbent)

SUPERVISOR

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 85 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
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Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1921.

That pale word "neutral" sits becomingly
On lips of weaklings.
But the men whose brains
Find fuel in their blood, the men whose minds
Hold sympathetic converse with their hearts,
Such men are never neutral. The word stands
Unsexed and impotent in realms of speech.
When mighty problems face a startled world
No virile man is neutral. Right or wrong,
His thoughts go forth, assertive, unafraid
To stand by his convictions, and to do
His part in shaping issues to an end.
Silence may guard the door of useless words
At dictate of Discretion; but to stand
Without opinions in a world which needs
Constructive thinking is a coward's part!

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The public is about due for more philanthropy.
The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has
cut wages 10 per cent.

A woman one day last week persuaded her husband to sell one of his Liberty Bonds in order to buy a new cook stove. He sold the bond for \$92 and then lost the money. Now the woman says she will get along without the new stove for a while longer. If she had made up her mind to do this before the bond was sold she would have had \$100 more and 4½ per cent interest annually on each dollar, whereas now she is nursing a regret that constantly keeps creeping in on her to cause unhappiness. There is a lesson in this affair for many others who may be contemplating disposal of their Liberty Bonds. Keep the bonds and avoid regrets, is the moral to the tale.

Put a question mark on your calendar to attract your attention to November 8th. That is the day on which you must cast your ballot if you are to take seriously your right to be called an American citizen. The person who fails to vote on election day might as well be in Timbuctoo for all the good he is to the municipality. If we fail to get the right kind of officials place the blame where it belongs, on the shoulders of those careless individuals who fail to register their desires on election day. The manipulator and self-seeker will be there and if they win it will be because of the absence of a large number of decent citizens who have no axes to grind yet who are too indifferent to go to the polls one day in the year. Are you going to allow yourself to be placed in this class?

A Political Word

It is not the mission of the official publication of the Labor Council to advise trade unionists to vote for any particular candidate or set of candidates. The decision in that regard is left with the individual member to determine for himself. If he is alive to his own interests, he will be capable of selecting the candidates who should be supported by the wage workers without any advice from us. There are, however, many workers who only occasionally go to the polls at all, and it is to this class that we would direct a word of warning and advice. Too many members of unions excuse themselves by saying: "My vote counts for nothing. The cards are always stacked by the politicians."

The truth of the matter is that the workers of a country like ours have its destiny within the palms of their hands and can mold the government into any form they desire, if they but go to the polls and vote intelligently. The politicians could not stack the cards on them if they took enough interest in elections to go to the polls and cast their ballots. It is owing to the fact that not more than 50 per cent of them vote that the political manipulators are able to control the situation. The ballot in the hands of an interested and intelligent voter can work miracles for the common people, but the citizen who is not interested enough to vote is the dreg that always drags the masses down.

When one stops to think of the vast amount of blood and treasure that have been expended to establish the right of the people to govern themselves, is it not remarkable that today there are so many who view the privilege of voting with such indifference and deliberately throw away their chance to exercise some influence in shaping public affairs by refraining from casting their ballot on election day? Such citizens are nothing short of whining idiots lazily looking on while their house burns to the ground.

And, ridiculous as it may seem to sensible people, those who fail to vote are usually loudest in their condemnation of public officials for failure to act as they would have them act. If a citizen knows what he wants and desires to have his wants looked after by public officials, there is but one way to accomplish that result, and that is by going to the polls on election day and voting for candidates who are in harmony with those desires. There is no other safe course to pursue. The fellow who always lets the other fellow do the voting has no right to expect the officials elected by the other fellow to pay much attention to him. He has not earned the right to be listened to and, therefore, need not be at all surprised when he finds that he is being ignored by those in official places. It is a perfectly natural condition of affairs brought about by his own negligence, and if he is moved by the instincts of manhood he will not whine like a baby over the milk his own conduct is responsible for spilling.

On Tuesday, November 8th, a municipal election will be held in this city and the successful candidates at that election will represent the people during the coming four years. If you want to have a voice in the selection of these officials, there is but one way to do so, and that is by going to the polls on that day and casting your ballot for those you believe will properly represent your ideas relating to the municipal government. If you fail to take advantage of your legal rights in this regard, then common decency dictates that you remain silent concerning the conduct of those elected during their term of office. Having failed to register your will with the ballot, you have no right to complain and can set up no claim to sympathy in the event you find that your interests are being neglected. You have settled that question for yourself and must abide by the consequences of your failure to be alert as a citizen.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

William R. Deal, secretary-treasurer of the Coopers' International Union, died in Kansas City. He was 60 years of age. His entire manhood was devoted to the cause of labor.

At the last meeting of Butchers' Union Nos. 115 and 508 it was voted to reaffiliate with the international union. The locals broke away from the parent organization several months ago, and at the last meeting of the State Federation of Butchers, held recently in Santa Cruz, the convention went on record as urging the local unions to reaffiliate. That is the proper attitude to assume. Stand by the craft.

The West Virginia State Federation of Labor has sent out an appeal to central bodies and local unions, requesting that they at once telegraph to President Harding to secure the Government's assistance in obtaining fair and impartial trials in Logan, McDowell and Mingo counties for miners and trade union officials under indictments growing out of the recent mine strikes in that State. Concerted action is necessary to impress upon the people and Government of the United States the necessity of establishing peace and order in the courts of said counties, which are now under the domination of the mine operators.

A vigorous effort is being made to crowd the Penrose bill through Congress. This bill would give the Secretary of the Treasury power to handle the loans to European governments in any manner he deems desirable. The California State Federation of Labor, as well as the San Francisco Labor Council, is on record in opposition to this measure because they believe that no such power should be delegated to one man in a republic like ours. This does not mean any reflection upon Secretary Mellon or any other man. It is simply an insistence that such a radical departure from careful governmental policies should not be encouraged. There is no telling where the end might be found if such a precedent is once established, and for that reason the organized workers are opposed to setting the example by the adoption of this measure.

Those editors and politicians who discuss "the rights of the public" in strike times can read with profit a report on the recent Denver street car strike by three churchmen, who call attention to the public's neglect of its duties: "It is to be feared that the people of Denver, as is probably true in most cities under like circumstances, for the most part failed to take a broad public view of the tramway strike and of the situation which led up to it. Had the people interested themselves to provide such regulation of the street railway system as would insure its solvency and a living wage to its employees the whole unhappy conflict might have been prevented." The report is issued by the research department of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It is stated that this "is the first time that the two great national councils—Catholic and Protestant—have been associated in an enterprise of this kind," and the first time a group of local churchmen representing Protestant, Catholic and Jew, have joined in an investigation of a local industrial disturbance.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Success brings poise," says a magazine writer. Especially avoid dupois.—Cleveland News.

Cheer up! When all the neighbors buy autos you can get a seat in a street car.—St. Paul News.

"Jack, what causes those marks on your nose?"
"Glasses."

"Glasses of what?"—London Mail.

Jud Tunkins says what makes him admire a mother's love and marvel at it is a photograph of himself taken at the age of eleven or twelve.—Washington Star.

Jimmy (tearfully)—Father, the d-donkey kicked me.

Father—Have you been annoying it?

Jimmy—No. I was only t-trying to c-carve my name on it.—The Passing Show, London.

One day a teacher was having a first-grade class in physiology. She asked them if they knew that there was a burning fire in the body all of the time. One little girl spoke up and said:

"Yes'm; when it's a cold day, I can see the smoke."—The Epworth Herald.

"Do you think I can make her happy?"

"Well, she'll always have something to laugh at."—London Opinion.

"I use this horrible shriek horn on my automobile for humane reasons," explained Lieutenant Husted. "If I can paralyze a pedestrian with fear, he will stand still and I am less likely to run over him."—The Arklight.

First Salesgirl—That man I just sold a five-pound box of candy to said it was for his wife.

Second Ditto—Is he newly married?

First—Either that or he's done something.—Boston Transcript.

When the woman motorist was called upon to stop she asked, indignantly, "What do you want with me?"

"You were traveling at forty miles an hour," answered the police officer.

"Forty miles an hour? Why, I haven't been out an hour," said the woman.

"Go ahead," said the officer. "That's a new one on me."—Exchange.

Some of our story writers are running riot with their similes. Here are a few we gathered in our late reading:

"Her lips quivered like a light auto."

"He edged nearer to her until he was almost as close as the air in the subway."

"But his mind, like her face, was made up."

"Her hair dropped on her pallid cheek like seaweed on a clam."

"He gazed anxiously at her face, the way a person in a taxi gazes at the face of the meter."—Boston Transcript.

A new foreman took charge of the shop this particular morning, and many of the men had not as yet met him. About the middle of the forenoon he was making a tour of the buildings to familiarize himself with the layout, when on passing a small enclosure he saw two workmen inside who were sitting down smoking. Before he had the opportunity to speak one of the men said: "Hello, what are you doing, stranger?"

"I'm Dodgen, the new foreman," was the reply.

"So are we, come in and have a smoke."—Forbes Magazine (N. Y.)

MISCELLANEOUS

FRENZIED EDITORS AID MANAGERS.

Silent while railroad owners were destroying wages and working conditions since the roads have been returned to their private owners, frenzied newspaper editors rush to the owners' aid when workers talk strike.

The editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger shrieks:

"The cities and the nation do not propose to be choked that the unions may have their way."

These editors have aided the railroads in looting the United States treasury, in securing a 6 per cent guarantee on the valuation of their property, in refusing to treat with organizations of labor that railroad employees see fit to join, in denying collective bargaining, in re-establishing piece work, in abolishing extra pay for overtime, in reducing wages, and in ignoring decisions by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

These editors were silent when the Erie Railroad organized a dummy corporation in Marion, Ohio, and turned over its repair work to this company for the purpose of evading the Railroad Labor Board.

These editors were silent when the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad was thrown into the hands of a receiver, appointed by a Federal Judge, to evade a Railroad Labor Board order that it must comply with the Cummins-Esch act before it reduces wages.

These editors have made no criticism of high freight rates that have paralyzed industry and caused widespread unemployment and suffering.

These editors have remained silent while the railroads have backed their employees up against the wall. Now, when the employees fight back, the editors give an imitation of Sioux Indians doing a war dance as they howl against labor.

IS PRESS POLICY TO BE REPEATED?

Is the steel strike policy of a large portion of the public press to be repeated in the event of a railroad strike?

A press bureau with headquarters in Washington gives this hint to newspapers on how to handle the strike editorially:

"Both the railroads and the employees have defied the United States Railroad Labor Board, created by Congress for the very purpose of avoiding strikes. Where the fault lies is hard for officials not in daily touch with the situation to decide. The fact is, both sides have conducted a continuous propaganda designed to show that the initiative in ignoring the Railroad Labor Board lies with the other.

"And while the quarrel has grown more intense, while some of the railroads on the one hand have goaded the employees to strike by declaring they were ready to deal a body blow to unionism, the employees, on the other hand, have insisted that if they take a cut in wages the rates must come down for freight and passenger service."

The press bureau, it will be noticed, makes a specific charge against the railroads, and then tries to neutralize it by the claim that employees have defied the Railroad Labor Board by insisting that rates must be reduced if wages are cut. The employees have not taken this position.

But even if they did, how can this be construed as a defiance of the Railroad Labor Board? That board has nothing to do with rates, this being a function of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The article is a crude attempt to mix the situation in the public mind, that the railroad owners may escape scrutiny.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The regular monthly meeting of the membership committee of San Francisco Typographical Union will be held in the offices of the union Thursday evening, November 3, at 8 o'clock, when propositions for membership in the union will be given consideration.

The death of Mrs. Fred A. Maimone, wife of the foreman of the composing room of the Daily L'Italia, occurred last Friday in Oakland. Mrs. Maimone was the daughter of Mrs. N. Profume and the late Joe Profume, and sister of Mrs. K. Diggins, Mrs. C. J. Lercari, Mrs. H. C. Wickman, Mrs. H. Simpson, Mrs. J. Woodward and Michael and Dominic Profume, who, besides the husband and a son, Dr. Paul E. Maimone, are left to mourn her loss. Mrs. Maimone had been in poor health for a number of months preceding her death. She was a native of San Francisco. Her age at the time of death was 47 years. Funeral services of Mrs. Maimone were held last Monday in St. Louis' Church, East Oakland, where a solemn requiem high mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul. Interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery, Oakland. The bereaved family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

All employees of the Daily News have been presented with a paid-up thousand dollar life insurance policy by the management of that paper. The generosity of the publishers of the News is greatly appreciated by the recipients of the policies.

Mr. Clyde Bruegger, a member of the Sacramento Bee chapel, has recovered from the surgical operation he recently underwent in a local hospital and is visiting his brother, Clarence, of the Daily News office.

L. Hottman of Stockton Typographical Union No. 56 was a San Francisco visitor this week. "Hottie" is the boy who compelled the publisher of a California daily to change his paper from a morning to an evening publication because of his refusal to operate a linotype machine. This incident occurred during the heat of the late world war, when "ops" didn't grow on every old bush. Some one-man power, it is unanimously agreed! Hottman says the struggle for the forty-four-hour work week in the printing trades in Stockton has reached the point where the question of victory hinges on endurance, with the employees having a shade the better of it in the matter of tenacity.

William S. Leslie, linotype machinist in the Daily News composing room, is sporting a brand new Maxwell touring car.

J. C. ("Priority") Jones of Steilacoom, Wash., the original exponent of priority in printing offices in the Northwest, is in our midst and probably will remain here t. f. Mr. Jones reports considerable moisture in the Evergreen State at present, with an assurance of a bumper crop of all the good things for which the Sound country is famous. Also, that the old warhorse, O. S. ("Old Style") Jones, is holding down a machinist's job on the Tacoma Ledger.

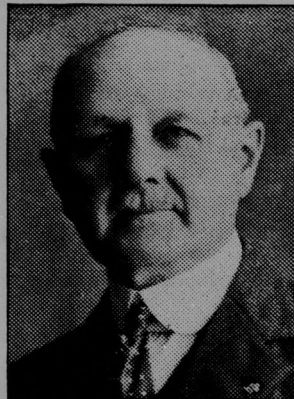
Ray McDonald has been assigned the job of manipulating the console of the new model 14 linotype recently installed in the composing room of the Daily News. "Mc" claims model 14 is the aristocrat of the Mergenthaler family.

Aaron P. Betterworth has disposed of the Pittsburg (Cal.) Dispatch and purchased the Paso Robles Press. It's an odds-on wager that "Bet" will show the staid old Town of Oaks some journalistic class in the future. With Al Comfort, a well-known printer-journalist, as his contemporary in Paso Robles, that section of California

ELECT

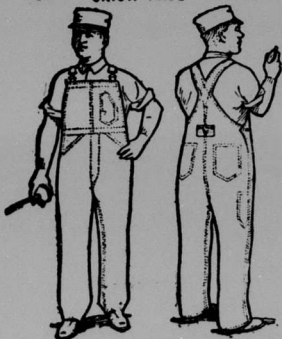
JOHN G. WETMORE

SUPERVISOR



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Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair.....\$2.25

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Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair.....\$1.25

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit.....\$3.00

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair.....\$1.25

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special.....\$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special.....\$4.75

"Argonaut" White Solsette Shirts — Made of registered solsette and all silk stitched. Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.39

Extra Heavy Hickory Shirts—Made with double yoke. Special.....89c

Men's Heavy Can't Bust 'Em Corduroy Pants — Every stitch guaranteed.....\$4.00

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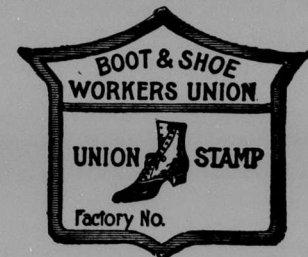


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
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For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
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Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President

Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

RE-ELECT



CON

DEASYSupervisor
(Incumbent)

will undoubtedly receive much merited publicity and thereby find a place on the map.

The mechanical, editorial and business staffs of the Daily News joined in giving a social and dance last Saturday night. There was a good attendance at the function, and a "swell" time is reported as having been had by all.

Few of the printer friends of Ernest C. Drews, a member of the Typographical Union, ever suspected him of having anything to be "stuck up" about. Judging from a little incident that happened last Monday night or early Tuesday morning, there were others who entertained a different opinion of Mr. Drews. He was one of seven who were informally approached and forcibly relieved of their spare change by a trio of bandits who had stolen a large touring car and were bent on "cleaning up." Drews was accosted in the vicinity of his home, 192 Belvedere street, where he made an involuntary contribution of \$14.50 to the wealth of the thugs. 'Ware, ye printers who find it necessary to be out after sundown. There is much unemployment, and the town is full of bad ones.

Louis Lacaze, candidate for a position on the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, is a member of Typographical Union No. 21. Louis is making an active campaign for the office to which he aspires, and if all the "yes" promises that have been given him are fulfilled, his election would seem assured. Mr. Lacaze is connected with the International Printing Company, 330 Jackson street, a strictly union label shop.

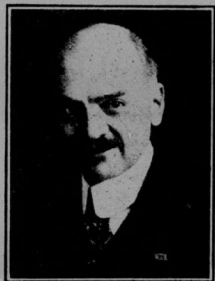
Messrs. Malcolm Reeves and W. I. Laughlin have acquired the Stamm Bros.' printing property at 509 Sansome street and will continue its operation there. The new proprietors of the Stamm plant are members of the Typographical Union who are known as crackerjack printers and hustling young business men, a combination that spells the success their hosts of friends wish them in their venture.

Second Vice-President Don K. Stauffer has purchased a new Cleveland Six touring car. As there are no iron "hosses" on exhibition at the livestock show, Don's application for an exhibit blank was not favorably considered by the directors of that enterprise. Nevertheless, it's agreed that Don's new animal is a "pip."

Emil Scheneck of the Recorded chapel has returned to work after a period of enforced idleness because of sickness.

The State Board of Control has purchased two lots at the corner of O and Eleventh streets in Sacramento, on which will be erected the new state printing plant. The lots have a frontage of 160 feet on both streets. The price paid for them was \$33,400. The site selected for the new plant is just two blocks from the main capitol building and two blocks nearer the present state office at Fifteenth and L streets. The cost of erecting the new state printing plant will be approximately \$150,000, and when completed will be one of the most modern printing establishments in the West. The 1917 California Legislature appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of a state printing office to replace the present building, located at the east end of the capitol grounds, which has been condemned, as it was considered a menace to the workers employed there. It is reported work on the new state printery will be started soon.

FOR
**SUPERVISOR
FRANK ROBB**



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	JUNE 30th, 1921
Assets - - - - -	\$71,383,431.14
Deposits - - - - -	67,792,431.14
Capital Actually Paid Up - - - - -	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds - - - - -	2,591,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund - - - - -	357,157.85

Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

met and have decided that a prize will be given to the best represented union at the Section's ball, and also a prize to the delegates selling the most tickets for the ball. Brother Desepte reported for the Bulletin Board Committee that the committee would like to have more unions display their labels on the bulletin board in the lobby of the Council. Brother Bowns reported that the Section had 11 slides made for the various unions and were displayed at the Moving Picture Operators' ball, which was a grand success.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the Secretary write a letter of thanks to the Moving Picture Operators for displaying the slides for the Section. Moved and seconded that communications be sent to the Allied Printing Trades in regard to the Shriners' Circus and also to the Stock Show. Moved and seconded that the Secretary send a letter to the various unions in regard to Eagleson handling unfair bar and barber coats. Moved and seconded that the letter read by Brother Bowns be adopted and sent to all unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

Dues, \$34.00; Agent Fund, \$11.09; total, \$45.09. Disbursements, \$29.12.

There being no further business to come before the section, we adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet again on November 2, 1921.

Don't forget the Section's ball on November 26th at the Labor Temple.

Fraternally yours,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to be held in the near future. Requests for application blanks and further information should be made at an early date.

Fabric Buyer, \$225-\$275 a month; Purchasing Agent, Grades III and IV, \$180-\$275 a month; Deputy, State Real Estate Dept., Grades I and II, \$150-\$250 a month and traveling expenses; Bookkeeper (junior and senior), \$100-\$200 a month; Senior Clerk (men and women), \$140-\$200 a month; Junior Clerk (men and women), \$80-\$130 a month; Stenographer and Typist (men and women), \$70-\$160 a month; Messenger (boys and girls), \$45-\$75 a month.

Institutional positions: Attendant, \$50-\$90 a month with maintenance; Baker, \$65-\$120 a month with maintenance; Butcher, \$75 a month with maintenance; Chauffeur, \$75 a month with maintenance; Cook, \$55-\$140 a month with maintenance; Dairyman, \$90-\$130 a month with maintenance; Electrician (institutional), \$110-\$120 a month with maintenance; Engineer, stationary, \$100-\$145 a month with maintenance; Farmer, \$55-\$120 a month with maintenance; Fireman, stationary, \$85-\$105 a month with maintenance; Gardener, landscape, \$60-\$100 a month with maintenance; Gardener, vegetable, \$65-\$90 a month with maintenance; Handyman, \$60-\$110 a month with maintenance; Housekeeper, \$60 a month with maintenance; Hydrotherapist and Masseuse, \$85-\$90 a month with maintenance; Kitchen Help, \$60 a month with maintenance; Laundress, \$55-\$75 a month with maintenance; Laundryman, \$60-\$110 a month with maintenance; Matron, \$80, \$115 a month with maintenance; Milker, \$60-\$75 a month with maintenance; Nurse, surgical, \$95 a month with maintenance; Nurse, graduate, \$80-\$90 a month with maintenance; Poultryman, \$75-\$90 a month with maintenance; Seamstress, \$70-\$75 a month with maintenance; Supervisor, \$80-\$115 per month with maintenance; Tractor Operator, \$75-\$120 a month with maintenance; Waiter, \$50-\$65 a month with maintenance; Waitress, \$35-\$65 a month with maintenance.

Skilled and Unskilled Trades: Apprentice (Printing Office), Bindery Worker (women), Blacksmith, Bricklayer, Cable Splicer, Carpenter,

Cement Finisher, Copyholder, Fireman (Locomotive), Hod Carrier, Inside Wireman, Janitor, Janitress, Lather, Lineman, Machinist (general), Mason (stone), Mechanic, Painter, Pileman, Pile-driver Engineer, Plasterer, Plumber, Porter (Printing office), Pressman (Cylinder), Proof-reader, Section Hand, Sheet Metal Worker, Steamfitter, Switchman, Teamster, Truck Driver (auto), Watchman, all prevailing wage.

General Foreman of Repairs, Bridges.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces an examination for the position of general foreman of maintenance and repairs, bridges, to be held at Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles as soon as possible after November 26, 1921. The salary range is from \$190 to \$210 a month.

The duties of the position are, under general supervision, to oversee and direct the several skilled trades engaged on the maintenance and repair of bridges and similar structures of wood, steel and concrete; to act as working foreman when required; to report on general condition of such structures; and to make the necessary reports and handle the payrolls incident thereto.

Candidates must be competent to perform the above duties and must have had at least eight years of experience of a general nature in the repair, construction, inspection and maintenance of bridges and similar structures of wood, concrete and steel, at least three years of which experience must have been in responsible charge as foreman, or its equivalent. Candidates must be skilled in one trade and have a general working knowledge of the other trades under his supervision. Four years' credit in trade experience will be allowed for suitable engineering training. Candidates must possess executive ability.

The examination is open to all American citizens who have reached their twenty-first but not their sixty-first birthday, who are in good physical condition, and who meet the requirements outlined above.

The examination will be oral, and will be conducted by a special board of examiners appointed for the purpose by the Civil Service Commission. Candidates must secure a rating of at least 70% in this oral interview in order to pass the examination.

At the time of the oral interview, candidates will be required to pass a physical examination given by the examining physician of the Civil Service Commission. The physician will charge \$1.00 for this service.

Persons desiring to enter this examination may secure application blanks from the State Civil Service Commission at Room 331, Forum Bldg., Sacramento; Room 601 Underwood Bldg., San Francisco; and Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles; and from the following offices of the State Free Employment Bureau:

933 Mission Street, San Francisco;
401 Tenth street, Oakland;
176 So. Market street, San Jose;
916 H street, Fresno;
200 So. San Joaquin street, Stockton.

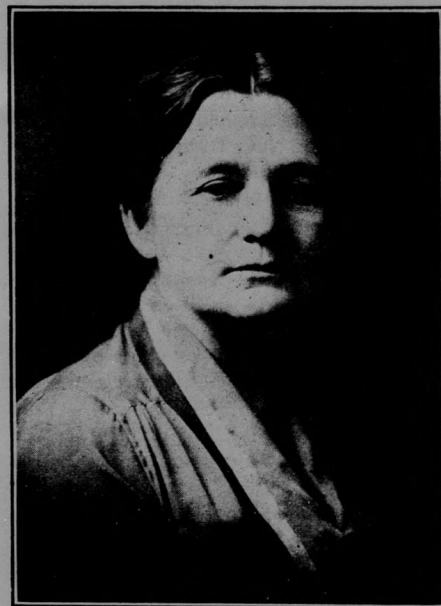
Completed applications must be filed with the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento, on or before November 26, 1921.

"WHITEWASH" GOUGERS.

The Louisiana State Housing Commission has been most tender in its treatment of rent gougers. Protests against high rents are State-wide. The commission investigated, and now reports that "exorbitant rent increases are not general," although a "few" cases of excessive rent increases have been discovered.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

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First in Quality

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605 Kearny

2640 Mission
26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

OIL WORKERS' STRIKE.**By Wallace Watson.**

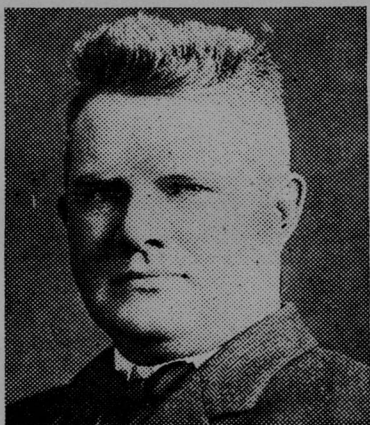
This is the seventh week of the Oil Workers struggle. It is a struggle not for wages, hours, or closed shop, for these have been conceded in perfect harmony with the operators' demands, but a struggle to have the government of the United States recognized as the mediating party, fixing up an agreement for one year more. Just one year added to the four that have already gone and witnessed to the efficacy of an agreement.

I have just finished a speaking tour of the West Side and will speak of this fully at the end of this article. But let me say that there is no let up in the minds of the workers as to the object of their struggle.

Strange as it may seem, yet it is a fact—and a solemn fact—that the very oil operators who during 1917 when we were at war, were shouting a great deal about "Your Uncle Sam," "Your land and my land," "Your flag and my flag," "We must make the world safe for democracy," "Give until it hurts," that these war time stimulants in behalf of the United States government, are now taking the opposite course. So long as they could boost their oil, and get anywhere from 200 to 400 per cent by its extra sale at increased price during the war, so long were they for the government—but now at this interesting juncture they have taken an opposite course, and are shouting, "more business in government, and less government in business."

These swivel-chair patriots of 1917 are now stripping themselves voluntarily of that former disguise and we are once again knowing them at their par value. Some of these oil operators are railroad directors. While they secured the Esch-Cummins Act and received over three billions in their raid on the federal treasury by reason of government interference in their railroad business, they are taking the opposite course in their oil industry. From seeking government aid in their railroad proposition they are refusing it in their oil ventures. They proclaim it good and sound in their railroad business, but bad and unsound in their oil business. They are making these proclamations at one and the same time. They are veritable illustrations of John Bunyon's Pilgrim's Progress of a certain character known as "Mr. Facing Both Ways."

The oil workers are plainly demanding Uncle Sam shall be a party and effect an agreement for both sides. This contention is unique in labor



RE-ELECT
**RALPH
McLERAN**
SUPERVISOR

A Good Friend of Labor

history. "Government," "Law," "Order" are the practical passwords or slogans so to speak in the ranks of over 6000 striking oil workers.

During the past six weeks that have passed into history, among these 6000 strikers, and in seven cities at least, not a dozen cases of breach of law is either chargeable or traceable to these strikers. The condition of law observance is greater during the strike than it was during the period before the strike.

The "law and order" men have been most diligent in the exercise of their functions as deputy constables. Rather than a breach of law being permitted, the oil workers have used the law and have secured the deputizing of some of their members, and consequently a strict observance of the law has followed.

This has been recognized by the oil operators, who are most anxious to see a break in the morale of the men on strike. So they, by the aid of some scab strikebreakers who have remained on some of the oil leases, have done all they could to intimidate, irritate, or encourage to violence.

Quite recently in Kern County they demanded fifteen more deputy sheriffs to protect (as they termed it) their properties. This demand—so it was alleged by them—was supported by the West Side and Bakersfield merchants. It was startling to observe its untruth so far as McKittrick was concerned, for when I spoke there at 9:30 a. m. last Thursday I was presented with a signed denial by the merchants of that city. But this is all for newspaper propaganda to create in the public mind the idea that terrorism prevails—which it does not.

A further step in the same direction has been taken by the operators in sending to all boards of supervisors a demand for protection from incendiarism, violence and destruction of property, and a threat to hold such county boards responsible in the event of such acts taking place. This is a method of using the law in the behalf of a propaganda to discredit the strikers.

As to incendiarism, one real act has been traced to one of the operators' own guards, now in jail. He is charged with the only act so far. It would strike the fair-minded man that protection had better be accorded the strikers than those who are striking against, especially when such a paragraph in the "Oil Age" published in Los Angeles incites to violence in the following words: "If it were not for the fact that tar and feathers are quite plentiful commodities in some of the mid-continent and Gulf fields, there is a possibility that there might be a union and some well-paid leaders among the oil workers of those districts. Apparently, California is one of the few, if not the only state in the Union, where there was a shortage of tar and feathers."

The oil companies whose organ the Oil Age is, are, of course, the same ones who have been putting up a big howl about the strikers' armed deputies who, without bloodshed, have made this the quietest strike in American industrial history.

As I stated in the beginning of this story, I have just made a second trip through the West Side fields.

In my recent trip I addressed four mass meetings, as follows: 9:30 a. m., McKittrick; 12:15 p. m., Fellows; 1:45 p. m., Taft; 3:30 p. m., Maricopa.

At each of these meetings I had good attendances. They would have been good for the regular hour at night, but being day meetings, they were exceptionally good. At each of these meetings I spoke for an hour and found the men and women full of earnest and anxious enthusiasm.

At every meeting in the past I have urged the policy of non-resistance and did so again. I found it almost unnecessary as it has been not only an accepted principle, but a deeply-rooted one. The people are full of hope—they have lost no confidence in Uncle Sam. While they recognize the operators to be hard and deliberate in their stand against the United States Government, I found

the workers firm in the belief that the operators would eventually yield to the United States government.

Local unions throughout the county are sending in money to the strike funds which is a practical indication of the intention of organized labor to stand solidly by the strikers.

In Taft the Central Labor Council has organized perfect relief. They have a nursery and nurse, and a hospital and doctor for the strikers. The relief committee there sent out a truck through the Orcutt-Santa Maria district and brought back from the merchants and farmers there such a load of supplies as would stock a small store. Every conceivable article of food was collected.



ELECT
C. F. ADAMS
SUPERVISOR

A man of education, an attorney of high standing, a public-spirited citizen, original promoter of Twin Peaks and Stockton Street Tunnels and Home Industry Movement. Author of City Planning Charter Amendment and of Assembly Bill 491 providing for teaching citizenship to aliens.

He has sprung from the ranks of labor. Former member of Shipfitters' and Helpers Union No. 9.

Indorsed by the Civic League of Improvement Clubs and improvement organizations generally.

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WORKING WOMEN WAR AGAINST WAR.

The Second International Congress of Working Women was opened in Geneva, Switzerland, October 17th by Mrs. Robins, its president, with an appeal to the women of all nations to use their new political power to make war against war, against unemployment and privation.

"We face the chaos and suffering made by man's governments on the earth," said Mrs. Robins. "Everywhere, except in the remains of the central empires, there is the menace of increasing armaments. Everywhere the springs of fellowship and good-will are poisoned by propagandas of hate and economic imperialism. Everywhere unemployment and consequent hunger and suffering threaten the homes of the working world. We have been patient in tribulation. We have been silent, but the hour to speak is at hand, for this hour of universal sorrow and need is also the hour of supreme opportunity. The time for action is here.

"Unemployed, able and willing workers in land rich in raw materials and machinery are a more destructive criticism of our officials and society than all the writings and speeches of the revolutionary agitators of all time. Governments that can spend billions in destructive war must learn how to spend some millions for constructive peace. Not doles for debasing idleness, but living wages in productive work. Let us say to the governors, masters and rulers of all nations, 'We are weary of your haggings and debates and theories. The earth is rich with the means of life. Eager brains and strong hands there are in plenty in all lands. We demand such use of the land and labor of the world as will insure us bread and warmth and education and peace. When we are hungry and homeless and idle, or slaughtering our brothers or killing our sons, let us vote against the government without regard to party. Let us refuse to be beguiled by party shibboleths or hypnotised by party leaders. Together let us demand bread and security for our homes.'

"Our first task as working women of the world, to which we here stand dedicated, is to make war against war. The first battle in that war is to stop increasing armaments. Armaments breed war. Armaments breed arrogance and fear and feed the propagandas of hatred between the people of the earth. Armaments tax the workers engaged in productive toil to make the engines and machinery for slaughter of our brothers and ruin of our homes. The cry of suffering humanity against this monstrous wrong has resulted in the call for an International Conference on the Limitation of Armaments that convenes in Washington on Armistice Day.

"We can, if we will, make Armistice Day this year in every land a day of resolution and prayer to the end that this conference shall not adjourn until some vital step is taken toward the disarmament of the nations. If the women of all lands will use Armistice Day for kindling the fires of sentiment and action against this crime of increasing armaments, the eleventh of November, 1921, will mark the beginning of the peace of the world.

"And at home, each one in her own land,—at home our first domestic task is to win the right to our daily bread. Everywhere the curse of unemployment shadows the workers' homes."

Urging the women to political action, she called upon them to face the facts of human history and at elections "test the party in power by the facts of our human welfare."

"Under all forms of governments and systems of social order humanity has known war and peace, hunger and plenty, comfort and suffering. Women are not theorists. We cannot feed and clothe and house the children, we cannot keep warm and clean the house on theories. We are realists. The earth is rich with the means of life. We are eager to work, but we intend to enjoy the fruit of our toil. We refuse to be fed any longer on the east wind of partisan doctrines. Either

we are employed and fed and housed, or we are idle and hungry and cold. Either we are at peace or we are at war. At each election we intend to test the party in power by the facts of our human welfare. When we have these simple, understandable benefits, we support the government; when we are deprived of them, we sweep the government out of office.

"It can be done! It can be done! The power of a great faith can recreate the mind and will of the people of the earth paralyzed by the aftermath of the war and set free the spirit of mankind. A great faith held fast by a handful of poor folks, carpenters and fishermen, menders of nets and working women, two thousand years ago, changed the face of the earth in spite of empires and Caesars! A great faith held fast by the working women of all nations can redeem the world. It is the hour of decision."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

The American Federation of Labor
advises you to
Elect your friends and defeat your
enemies.



WILLIAM P. MCCABE
FOR
SUPERVISOR

Has more than thirty years of activity in the labor movement behind him and is still an active and staunch member of the Molders' Union. He ought to be elected.

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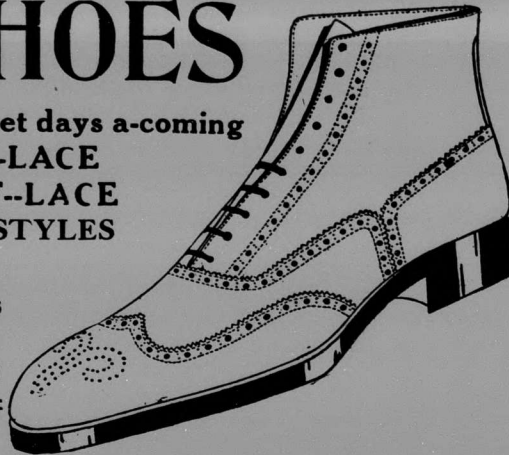
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WAGES BELOW LIVING COST.

Although it returned a finding that a self-supporting woman in Massachusetts requires \$13.50 a week to live, the minimum wage commission has made an award fixing the minimum pay of experienced workers in the minor lines of the candy industry at \$12 a week.

JANITORS.

The Janitors' Union will give its annual ball tomorrow night in the Eagles' Auditorium on Golden Gate avenue. Officers of the Labor Council will attend as guests of honor of the Janitors' Union.

DALE RETURNS TO SOUTH.

J. B. Dale, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who arrived in San Francisco last Thursday to check up on what the labor movement in the Bay region is doing concerning a celebration in favor of disarmament on Armistice Day, received a telegram on Monday from Samuel Gompers in Washington requesting him to proceed at once to Los Angeles to attend a conference having to do with an attempt to adjust the differences with a number of moving picture studios in that vicinity. Dale left for that section at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon. What the result of the conference in the south was, we have not learned.

MUSICIANS LOCKED OUT.

Every theatre affiliated with the Los Angeles Theatre Association, which comprises all downtown playhouses with one exception, is now attempting to operate without union musicians.

The highly skilled men and women who now find themselves upon the streets lost their positions last Monday because they refused to accept a 10 per cent cut in wages.

Several theatres involved in the lockout are "chain" houses having connections in various cities throughout the country. The Musicians' Union declares that its members will be prohibited from working in any of these places so long as the lockout continues in Los Angeles.

DEATHS.

The following members of local unions died during the past week: Thomas F. Roberts of the pile drivers, William H. Colburn of the electrical workers, Ferdinand C. Helland of the marine engineers.

HOW COMPANY UNION WORKS.

A wage hearing conducted by the Colorado State Industrial Commission shows why the Nuckolls Company, meat packers, favor "industrial democracy" known as the company "union."

Wages of these workers have been cut twice this year, and some of the employees are paid as low as \$1.75 a day.

The commission was told that the company circulated petitions favoring another wage cut, and all but one employee signed. When asked what became of that employee, the witness replied, "O, he quit."

SHARKS HOLD UP BUILDING.

Wage reductions in Cleveland have not revived the building industry, as predicted, and these prophets realize they must "make good" if they are to be believed in the future.

One newspaper is discussing the financial and mortgage shark, a subject that only trade unionists would refer to a few months ago.

This newspaper imagines it has discovered something when it calls attention to the 7 per cent interest and 10 per cent bonus, or a total of 17 per cent, which second mortgage companies charge a man who would build a home. This is after the first mortgage companies have scooped in their 7 per cent on a first mortgage.

The worker is urged to place his savings in bank, which pays him 4 per cent, or in building associations, which pay 5 per cent interest, on the soundest of security—land.

And these mortgage sharks rolled their eyes heavenward a few months ago and assured the public "labor costs are so high that building is retarded."

Wages have been reduced, but high interest rates, bonus charges and commission hold-ups are yet the rule in financial circles.

THE EMERSON CASE.

One of the first cases on the court calendar of next week at Martinez is that of J. C. Emerson, the imported company guard, who was employed as a night watchman at Avon by the Associated Oil Company several weeks ago when a fire of mysterious origin was discovered in a warehouse of the company at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Although Emerson told conflicting tales about seeing a man run away from the scene just before the fire broke out the circumstances revealed by an investigation were such as to lead to the arrest of Emerson and on the showing made before the grand jury he was bound over for trial.

Some years ago Emerson was arrested near Martinez with a suitcase of dynamite that figured prominently in the Stockton lockout which was on at that time. Later, however, his case was dropped and Emerson turned loose.

It now remains to be seen what the outcome will be in the present case.

The big question raised at this time is: With the black record Emerson has, Why was he employed at all in the position he was holding at the time of the fire?

Who sent him to Avon and who is responsible for him being hired?

LEVY SIX DOLLARS' ASSESSMENT.

Notification has been received by local Electrical Workers' unions from their international organization that the special assessment of \$6 for male members and \$3 for female members, which was levied by the last convention, will go into effect next month.

The conditions of paying this assessment, according to the official notice, are as follows:

"That an assessment of \$6 be levied on all male members, commencing with the month of November, payments to be made at the rate of not less than 50 cents a month, or same can be paid in a lump sum at once; the assessment for female members to be one-half the above amount; the International Secretary not to accept per capita for any month on any member unless the assessment is paid."

The purpose of this assessment is to raise an effective fighting fund with which to meet the open shop campaign of the employers throughout the country.

MOVING BOATS CAN BE HIT.

In a speech at Washington, Brigadier General Mitchell, assistant chief of the army air service, said it is easier to hit moving boats than to hit boats at anchor. He said planes can fly at the same rate of speed the target is traveling and thus by merely dropping the bombs at a careful angle insure their making a hit.

General Mitchell's statement is interesting because of the claim of navy officials that the recent test off the Virginia capes, when a German war vessel was sunk by air planes, was not conclusive evidence as to the value of air planes because the ship was anchored. General Mitchell insists that air planes make the battleship obsolete.

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